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to state was incorrect, as the specimen has proven to be a young King Eider (*S. spectabilis*). Through the kindness of Mr. P. A. Taverner, Zoologist of the Geological Survey Department, and Mr. Hoyes Lloyd, Ornithologist of the Dominion Parks Branch, Department of the Interior, who recently placed at my disposal a very large number of specimens of both King and Common Eider, the bird has been positively identified as a young King Eider, in the plumage of the female.—GEORGE R. WHITE, *Ottawa, Canada*.

***Anas diazi novimexicana* and *Grus americana* in Nebraska.**—

Last November while on a shooting trip in Cherry County, Nebraska, I obtained a duck which appeared strange to me. The specimen was saved and has been identified by Dr. H. C. Oberholser as *Anas diazi novimexicana* (Huber). The bird, a female, was shot October 17, 1921, on Dad's Lake, Cherry County, Nebraska, by Colonel Dale Bumstead and is now in my collection. As this is believed to be the first known occurrence of this bird outside of New Mexico, it seems worthy of note.

While on this same trip I heard of a supposed occurrence of the Whooping Crane. The gentleman from whom the information was obtained was a member of the Red Deer Lake Shooting Club, and stated that on October 14, 1921, two Whooping Cranes had alighted on the shores of Red Deer Lake and that one had been killed by a farmer boy in the vicinity. I did not see this bird myself, but believe the report to be authentic.—H. B. CONOVER, *Chicago, Ill.*

Whooping Cranes (*Grus americana*) in Texas.—On December 23, 1921, it was my good fortune to find four individuals of this rare species in southern Texas. At the time I was in company with Richard M. Kleberg, in charge of the Laureles Ranch, a sub-division of the great King Ranch.

Perhaps twenty-five miles almost directly South of Corpus Christi there is, except in abnormal seasons, a large shallow lake known as Laguna Larga. It was here that the Cranes were seen. The past winter was an unusually dry season in Texas and the water in the Laguna Larga was very low. On the prairies formerly constituting the lake bottom there were a large number of geese, particularly Snow Goose (*Chen hyperboreus hyperboreus*), and the Hutchins' Goose (*Branta canadensis hutchinsi*). One Blue Goose (*Chen caerulescens*) was identified.

While riding over this territory with Mr. Kleberg, he pointed out at a distance two Whooping Cranes feeding on the prairie. They were probably a quarter of a mile away at the time. On nearer approach they rose and alighted after flying a short distance. There was no possibility of doubt as to the identification. Perhaps five miles farther south two others were discovered. On approaching these we encountered some